

YASHNUSH, THE ALASKAN

He Likes Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, and Will Make a Second Visit to Them This Winter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The national capital is promised a visit this winter from a distinguished citizen of Alaska, the mighty chief of the Taku tribe of Indians.

Yashnush, but to Washington and the United States generally he is plain "Mr. Johnson." The Alaskan chief paid a visit to Washington during a former Congress and was so well entertained that he had determined to come again.

Within the last few days Senator Fairbanks has received word from the chief that his presence in Washington may be looked for in December.

A few years ago, when Senator Fairbanks was in Alaska on official business, he was accompanied by Mrs. Fairbanks, and they had the honor of being presented to the chief of the Taku.

The great warrior took a liking for the visitors and his tribe entertained them with various unique dances and other exhibitions. Senator Fairbanks courteously extended an invitation to the chief to visit Washington at any time he should find convenient.

A few months later, and during a session of Congress, the senator received a letter from the chief announcing that he would arrive in Washington and asking that a room at a hotel be engaged for him and that the senator meet him at the railway station.

The letter did not give the hour, the day or the year when Mr. Johnson would arrive. Later, however, a telegram, explaining more fully the chief's plans came to the senator, and one afternoon Mr. Johnson was set down, bag and baggage, in the Pennsylvania station.

Mr. Johnson was a frequent visitor at the Fairbanks home during his stay of a fortnight in Washington. One of the first suggestions he made to the statesman he met was that he be allowed to address the Congress. He was politely though kindly informed that this would be a rather irregular proceeding, and, in fact, could hardly be arranged.

The chief continued to be of the opinion that he should be allowed to speak in the Senate. After that day's session of the Senate, after that he made no more suggestions that he be invited to address the legislature.

Mr. Johnson had been here but a short time when he suggested that he would be pleased to accept an office at the hands of the government. In fact, he was quite fond of the idea, and the more he cherished it the more decidedly convinced he became that he should be made an office holder.

This was one of the things about the chief's personality that convinced Washington that he was a capable, becomingly modernized and was fit for citizenship. Mr. Johnson confided to Senator Fairbanks that the job of taking the census among the Indians of his country would suit him. It is the history of Washington that many a man has come here convinced that he should be rewarded with an office and has gone away disappointed.

So it was with the Alaskan chief. But he found many things in the capital to interest him, and he soon forgot his disappointment.

Before he had been here a great while Mr. Johnson began to make some inquiry as to whether he was stopping at the best hotel in town. He was told that the Arlington was perhaps the most expensive hotel, and he at once wanted to move there. With all the assurance of a New York millionaire he said he cared not for expenses. He remained at the National.

However, Johnson, who had been told that the Arlington was the best hotel in town, was not to be so easily satisfied. He found that the Arlington was not the best hotel in town, and he at once wanted to move there.

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BRITONS WELL PLEASED

They Saw in the United States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Alfred Mosely, the retired English merchant, who, with a number of Englishmen, has made a six weeks' tour of this country, to study the industrial conditions here and in Canada, says: "Our trip, on the whole, was eminently satisfactory. We were all impressed with the thorough up-to-dateness of everything we saw."

Another thing that impressed us was the courtesy and frankness of American employers and the pains they were willing to take to explain the methods in use at their respective factories and works. All the delegates will report their impressions to the unions of their respective trades on their return to England."

Terrence Flynn, of the Tailors' Union, said: "Counting the extra outlay in rent and clothes—for food and all else are cheaper—the American workman is 25 per cent better off than the Englishman in England. On the whole he is far better cared for in respect of good sanitation, general comfort and better equipment than we are, and on the whole he lives a longer or longer in harness than the English workman."

This "too old time" principle does not prevail among the workmen, wherever it may be found. We speak from observation. The punishment or penalty in old age is almost unknown. The record of the English workhouses speak for themselves."

OHIO MOB OUTWITTED

WOMAN'S ASSAULT SPIRITED AWAY FROM A BESIEGED JAIL.

Prisoner Had Been Run Down by Bloodhounds and Later Confessed His Crime.

IRONTON, O., Nov. 23.—Shortly before 3 o'clock this morning a mob attempted to take William Glasco, the assailant of Mary Maloney, from the county jail, but was prevented by an extra force of officers and the sheriff.

The mob was forming for an attack when Glasco was spirited away in a carriage to Portsmouth, it is believed. He was taken in a roundabout way to the Portsmouth jail. Glasco admitted assaulting Miss Maloney, and said it was done in revenge for her brother striking him.

The girl is in a serious condition. Glasco knocked her down by a blow on the head, which she has not yet recovered from. He was traced by bloodhounds, and once followed the trail from the place of the assault in roundabout courses to the saloon where William Glasco had been arrested. They went over the course the second time and then back to the scene of the assault, followed by thousands of enraged people threatening vengeance. After these scenes in the afternoon the streets were filled with people all night long.

The authorities that lynching was contemplated. Finally the mob assembled at en masse and selected fifty men as leaders in the general movement on the army and jail. At the army they demanded the keys of Captain Thompson, who was in charge of the militia, and could secure rifles. On being refused they opened fire with revolvers, and Captain Thompson, a narrow escape, and the mob could do nothing at the army it moved on to the jail.

The sheriff refused the demand for the keys of the jail, and moved off to secure the jail. The mob moved on to the jail, and the sheriff at once ordered the militia to move on to the jail and the mob to disperse. The mob was about the jail Glasco was with fright and confessed all to the jail.

Sheriff Taylor and his prisoner reached Gallopis tonight. Glasco was brought to Gallopis in a buggy. The utility of a pursuit is generally recognized by leaders of the mob, and the mob has been in disposition to await the return of Glasco for trial. All is comparatively quiet tonight.

CHINESE JADE CARVINGS.

Where Best Samples of the Beautiful Stone Are Found.

New York Evening Post.

The acquisition of the Bishop collection of jades by the Metropolitan Museum of Art will be a great boon to the study of Chinese art. The collection is a comprehensive knowledge of that beautiful precious mineral and of the wonderful workmanship of the Chinese artists and artisans who use it for glyptic decoration.

While the stone is not uncommon in the United States, the best specimens are found in China. The collection is a comprehensive knowledge of that beautiful precious mineral and of the wonderful workmanship of the Chinese artists and artisans who use it for glyptic decoration.

TEACHERS IN THE ORIENT

WORK OF AMERICAN EDUCATORS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

They Are Going Bravely Forward with Their Work, While Critics Carp at Home—Well Satisfied.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 23.—T. D. Anglemeyer, a graduate of the Indiana Normal School, who has been teaching in the schools in the Philippines for more than a year, has written an article for the Normal Advance summarizing the work accomplished under the system planned by Dr. Fred W. Atkinson, of Massachusetts, archbishop, and incidentally scored the critics in the United States.

The archipelago is divided into seventeen divisions, and some of these are so large that it takes two months for a division superintendent to visit his schools. During the last year 1,000 trained teachers have been teaching in 400 towns. There is and for some time will be much work to be done outside the schoolroom.

This will consist of securing native teachers, securing school supplies, persuading presidents and councils to repair and erect school buildings, all of which work is left largely to the teachers.

"With regard to the American teachers who have been employed in the schools, it can be said that most of them are more than satisfied with their work and surroundings," says Mr. Anglemeyer. "Some who came were unfitted for the work by age; some came to have a good time, and others to seek other work. These have given the impression that the teachers have a hard time. Aside from a considerable number who have been asked to resign, and a few unable to stand the conditions of life here, most of the teachers will continue to do their work."

There have been some unfortunate rulings that have caused complaint, but in the establishment of a new government here such things are unavoidable.

"In fact, it is remarkable how much has been achieved in all directions by the government in the past months. To me the most discouraging feature is the hypercritical attitude of the Philadelphia press. Instead of supporting the policy that is doing everything possible for the good of the islands, it is filled with all kinds of difficulties, these persons offer endless criticisms, but fail to tell what they would do in the case. We are pleased to remember that these attacks will pass a long way off, and while they are thinking up 'nice things' say about the management of the Philippines the good work goes on here."

SUPPLIES FOR GUAM.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—On Monday the transport Sherman, Captain Frazer, will sail for Guam and Manila, carrying about two hundred passengers and three thousand tons of supplies, some of which are for Guam. The freight includes fifteen tons of oats. Many army wagons are in the cargo for use in the Philippines.

Only about forty soldiers will sail on the Sherman. The army transport Crook arrived last night from Manila late in the afternoon. Her passengers were landed to-day.

MAY CHARGE HIGHER RATES.

Tariff on Grain Milled in Transit May Be Legally Increased.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Interstate-commerce Commission to-day in an opinion by Commissioner Prouty announced its decision in the case of the Diamond Mills against the Boston & Maine Railroad Company.

The complaint brings grain from Gallopis to-night. Glasco was brought to Gallopis in a buggy. The utility of a pursuit is generally recognized by leaders of the mob, and the mob has been in disposition to await the return of Glasco for trial. All is comparatively quiet tonight.

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At SANDER & RECKER'S—Indiana's Acknowledged Headquarters for Christmas Furniture

Our Annual Christmas Sale

begins to-morrow—a yearly event that clearly demonstrates our leadership in Furniture selling. From now on our large and well-known Furniture house will be a perfect Mecca for careful buyers who look for taste and refinement, coupled with a feature of economy.

Thousands of sensible, useful articles appropriate for Holiday Gifts. Never in the history of this firm has there been such a complete showing of novelties, and never before have we offered such rare values as right now. We urge you to call at once. Everything marked in plain figures. Here are a few hints to solve the perplexing gift question.

Genuine Imported Chinese Teakwood, rare examples; prices \$9.50, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$33 up to \$55.

A comprehensive stock of the new weathered oak Mission Furniture—the popular Arts and Crafts pieces.

Den Cabinets, Den Desks. Quaint Hall Clocks. Mission Rockers and Chairs.

Bookcases, Magazine Cabinets, Music Cabinets, Parlor Cabinets in gold leaf, vernis marten, mahogany, Parlor Tables, Reception Chairs.

Leather Couches. Davenport Sofa Beds. Chiffoniers, Dressers, Toilet Tables, Brass Beds, Sideboards, China Closets.

Selling agents for the celebrated Globe-Wernicke Sectional Bookcases. Ladies' Desks from \$5 up to \$100.

SANDER & RECKER FURNITURE COMPANY

219-221-223 East Washington Street, Directly Opposite Courthouse. . . . Members Merchants' Association

MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION

HISTORY OF DECORATIONS FOR BRAVERY IN OUR WARS.

Indiscriminate Manner in Which Some of the Medals Authorized by Congress Were Conferred.

Washington Letter in New York Post.

The meeting of the Medal of Honor Legion in annual convention to-day in this week lends special interest to a recent report of Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, compiling from the War Department records the history of decoration for special acts of gallantry in American wars.

It appears that the idea, originated with the Chamber of Commerce in New York in June, 1861, when a resolution was adopted ordering "the execution of a series of medals of a proper character to be presented to each officer, noncommissioned officer, and soldier engaged in the defense of Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens in the month of May, 1861."

In November of the following year, at a meeting of officers representing regiments that had served under Gen. Philip Kearny, measures were taken to present a medal in the general's honor, for presentation to all officers and soldiers promoted to a noncommissioned grade prior to Jan. 1, 1863, who had served in battle with him.

Still later, a cross in honor of Kearny, designated as a "cross of valor," was adopted by Gen. D. B. Birney, to be bestowed on noncommissioned officers and privates in his division who had most distinguished themselves in battle.

The premise by General Banks of a medal to the volunteers for the forlorn-hope storming party at Fort Hudson, the McGinnis medal for the operations before Charleston, the medals for special service in the Gettysburg campaign, and the Butler medal for certain colored soldiers who had distinguished themselves for gallantry, among the other decoration incidents which figured in the history of the war.

In some cases the promises and orders were carried out, in others not, and in all the medals of the war were conferred in the claims, the methods of application, and the number and character of the beneficiaries, the medals were made by special appropriations for medals during the civil war period. The act of July 12, 1862, provided for the decoration of noncommissioned officers and privates who should "most distinguish themselves by their gallantry and other extraordinary services."

In all about 1,300 medals had been distributed before the close of the civil war, but little attention seems to have been paid then to the terms of the statute, or to investigating the records of the persons applying for the medals. Dr. Mary Walker, a contract surgeon, and neither an officer nor an enlisted man in the military service of the United States, received one of these medals, as did also sundry civilian scouts, guides and other outsiders.

In 1865 some officers and noncommissioned officers of their army were authorized by President Lincoln from here to Springfield, Ill., received medals for that service. The records of the persons applying for the medals of the Twenty-seventh Maine Infantry, whose officers and men, to the number of 86, were decorated "for gallantry and devotion to duty" in the battle of Gettysburg, their terms of service having expired, "although as a fact only 300 volunteers remained and remained at Arlington Heights, near this city, till the result of the battle of Gettysburg had been made known. By 1865 the abuse of indiscriminate had reached a point where it was necessary to hedge in the medal business somewhat. The act of March 3, 1865, was adopted till 1867, when Secretary Alger amended Paragraph 177 of the army regulations, so as to restrict the medals to persons who had performed a service in action of so conspicuous a character as to merit the award of the medal.

After breathing the intensely cold air currents of an "evaporator" (in an ice factory) for half an hour, a pug dog manifested a ravenous appetite. Of three dyspeptics two were cured in a week; the third could not altogether overcome his dread of cold draughts, and entered the refrigerator with his face partly muffled, but was benefited to the extent of enjoying a good night's rest and being able to digest sundry viands without the aid of chemical stimulants.

In a climate like that of Calcutta no gymnastics could be relied upon to lessen the risk of a surfeit. The natives stick to their food, the year round, and foreigners have to adopt similar habits or leave the city to brace up their system in the highland sanitarium of Darjeeling.

Exercise alone would not save them, but there is no doubt that frost alone sustains the digestive vigor of the English Guelandlers, who pass six months of the year in dug-outs. After the end of October they often skulk in their dens for weeks together, drowsing away their days like hibernating bears, but awake in the eleventh hour with appetites sufficient to gobble the rations of twelve Mexican cowboys.

The time will come when our houses will be artificially cooled in midsummer as effectively as we now heat them in winter, and that in a pared-off room it never comes amiss. The farm-boy munches apples all day long. He has nests of them in the hay mow, mellowing, to which he makes frequent visits. Sometimes old Brindle, having access through the open door, smells the apples and makes short work of them. The genuine apple-eater comforts himself with an apple in their season as others

AMUSEMENTS.

English's Opera House—BEN HUR

EXTRA—An Additional Week

By special arrangement with Klaw & Erlanger the management announce an additional week of the Stupendous production of GEN. LEW WALLACE'S BEN HUR. Seats for the week of Dec. 8-13 will be placed on sale at the box office at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Dec. 1. Orders for seats must be accompanied by remittance and stamped envelope. These will be filled in the order of their receipt.

Last Performance of BEN HUR Sat. Eve. Dec. 13

The Annual Meeting OF THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY AND THE INDIANAPOLIS Benevolent Society

English's Opera House Sunday Evening, Nov. 30, 1902, at 7:30 o'clock

Chairman—H. H. HANNA.

1. Prayer—Rev. Chas. E. Bacon
2. Music—Reform School Glee Club
3. Address—The Rev. Mr. H. Hanna
4. Public Schools—Our Juvenile Offenders
5. Address—The Rev. Mr. H. Hanna
6. Address—The Rev. Mr. H. Hanna
7. Music—Audience
8. Benediction—The Rev. Mr. H. Hanna

Head Usher—Dr. S. R. Cunningham.

The Great Orpheum Show

McIntyre & Heath

In "ON GUARD."

STELLING TROUPE

PANTOMIMISTS

RAWSON & JUNE

Australian Boomerang Throwers.

Long & Cotton

Presenting Their Original Sketch, "MANAGERIAL TROUBLES."

MELANI TRIO

Milanes Minstrels.

MIGNONETTE KOKIN

Danceuse.

Nat M. Wills

The Happy Tramp.

THE BIOSCOPE

New Pictures.

Greatest of All Plays, "THE FATAL WEDDING"

Has Broken Records Everywhere. Prices—10c, 20c, 30c. Everybody goes to the Park.

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